

Soviets Smash Into Outskirts of Mozyr

On FDR's Message
By Adam Lapin
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F.D.R. SUBMITS VICTORY BUDGET

Asks Passage of 10 Billion Ability-to-Pay Tax

Soviets Break Into Mozyr Outskirts

LONDON, Jan. 13 (UP).—Soviet armies, developing a powerful pincer that threatened to crush the Germans' battered Ukrainian forces in the wastes of the Pripyet Marshes, pushed one prong 48 miles into the Western Ukraine today while the other swept through more than 40 towns in the area of Mozyr.

French Take Peaks On Cassino Flanks

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Extend Land, Sea Blows in Pacific

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Soviet Maps Stress Curzon Line Frontier

By M. S. Handler
(By United Press Staff Correspondent)

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New Franco Aid to Hitler Exposed

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (UP).—The Soviet Embassy's official information bulletin charged today that seemingly conciliatory moves toward the Allies by Francisco Franco of Spain were designed to cover up the fact that Franco is "actually an ally of Hitler Germany and as such renders Germany diverse and very substantial assistance."

An article by K. Velikanov charged that

despite Franco's assertion that the "Fascist 'Blue Division'" has been withdrawn from the Soviet front, Spanish troops are still going into replenishment battalions as well as bolstering the "Blue Air Squadron."

It also asserted that Spain is supplying Germany with strategic raw materials on Spanish ships into Germany from South American countries.

"British naval vessels in the Atlantic are

constantly holding up Spanish ships in the Atlantic carrying contraband for Germany," the article said.

With few exceptions the Spanish reactionaries during this war, as in the first World War, relied upon Germany, whom they regarded as their powerful bulwark. Spanish 'neutrality' is only the guise under which German imperialism is using that country for its own purposes."

Asks 100 Billion For Victory Against Axis

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (UP).—President Roosevelt today submitted to Congress another \$100,000,000,000 wartime budget which he said would swell the nation's total war spending program since June, 1940, to \$397,000,000,000—more than a third of a trillion dollars.

Today's budget was for the fiscal year 1945, which begins on July 1 next and ends on June 30, 1945.

Mr. Roosevelt recalled his request of a year ago for \$16,000,000,000 in new taxes and demanded that Congress at least provide the compromise \$10,500,000,000 of new revenue proposed last October by the Treasury and which already has been rejected by Congress.

Without increased taxes, he said, the 1945 fiscal year deficit will be about \$80,000,000,000 and the public debt by June 30, 1945, will increase to \$258,000,000,000.

Approximately \$80,000,000,000 of expenditures planned for fiscal 1945 will be for war purposes.

Mr. Roosevelt made no promise of early victory. He warned that it would be unsafe to plan on anything but continued hostilities on all fronts well into next year. But it was a victory budget in a sense. The President dealt at some length with post-war problems and preparations for peace.

The current 1944 fiscal year ends on June 30. A year ago Mr. Roosevelt budgeted to spend \$108,000,000,000 in that fiscal period but he will fall short by about \$8,000,000,000. The budget message, the President's eleventh, was read in the House by a clerk. His estimate of 1945 federal revenue as \$40,796,000,000 was substantially more than the value of all the goods and services produced by all the people of the United States in the depression year 1933 when he took office.

CHALLENGE TO CONGRESS
The President directly challenged Congress on three counts:

1. He said the \$2,750,000,000 tax bill now pending in the Senate was not stiff enough to support the economic stabilization program.

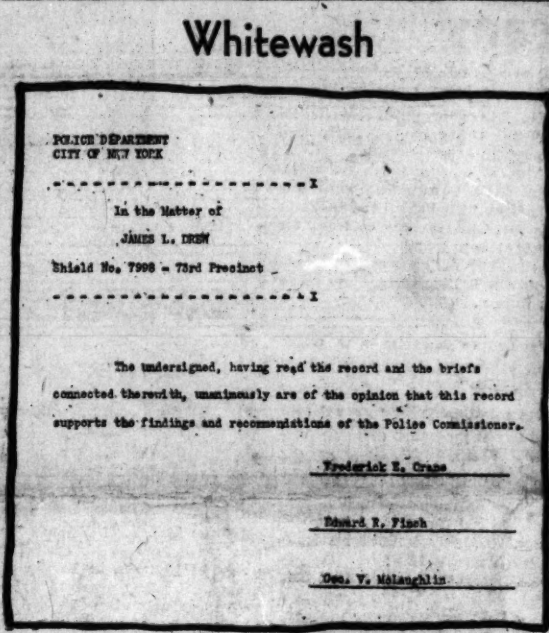
2. He said Congress should have permitted the doubling of old age and survivor benefit taxes as scheduled on Jan. 1.

3. He said he was disturbed because Congress seriously was considering amending the renegotiation of the War Contracts Act in such form as to restrict its operation "if not destroy its effectiveness."

"The American people are united in their resolution to prevent war profiteering," he said. "Taxation alone is not enough. The recapture of exorbitant war profits, in my judgment, should be definitely assured by renegotiation."

The overall war spending program and the national debt provided the most spectacular budget figures.

The total war program for three and one-half years from June, 1940, through December, 1943, already totals \$344,000,000,000. In that time the United States actually has spent



Above is a reproduction of the report—only 28 words—of the Mayor's three-man committee to "investigate" the charges against Drew. As in the case of Commissioner Valentine's statement exonerating the pro-fascist, anti-Semitic cop, there is not the slightest effort to justify the dismissal of the charges against Drew.

Mayor Is Told: Drew Case Not Finished

The Drew case is not "finished," said George Marshall, chairman of the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties in a letter to Mayor LaGuardia yesterday.

"The people of New York cannot accept your statement as reported in the press that the Drew case 'is now finished,'" wrote Mr. Marshall in reference to the comment the Mayor made on receiving the report of his special committee on the case of the cop who worked with fascists.

"Continuance of Drew on the police force," continued the letter, "can but give aid and comfort to all fascist elements and endanger the local safety."

WAR WORKERS PROTEST
War workers organized in the big Local 475 of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers Union, also demanded Drew's removal in wires to Mayor LaGuardia. The wires were sent out at the demand of a meeting of all shop committee members of smaller shops of the local.

"Patrolman Drew is admittedly fascist and a supporter of Hitlerism," read the wires. "His dismissal will be taken as opening gun in drive to erase anti-Semitism from our city."

"Our members whose work supplies forces of democracy abroad stand also for democracy at home."

At the same time Local 21 of the United Federal Workers, CIO, wrote Mayor LaGuardia demanding "an immediate stop" . . . to the anti-Semitic activities so flagrantly practiced in New York City.

"We believe that such un-American activities on the part of local fascists is treason," went on the CIO union.

3 CONGRESSMEN SPEAK OUT
Three Brooklyn Congressmen yesterday denounced the anti-Semites in statements issued through the American Labor Party of Kings County.

"I am strongly opposed to any form of discrimination against any individual because of either race color or creed. I consider any such movement most undemocratic and deplorable and you may

CIO Opens Drive For Veterans' Pay

By Adam Lapin
(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The CIO today opened a drive to assure passage of an adequate mustering-out pay bill for the nation's servicemen.

With the mustering-out pay issue expected to come before the House on Monday, CIO President Philip Murray endorsed a bill offered by Rep. John D. Dingell, Michigan Democrat.

The Dingell bill provides for payment of \$1.50 for each day of overseas service and \$1.50 for each day of home service.

This would come to about \$700 in the case of a serviceman who has served one year in this country and six months abroad and about \$450 for a serviceman with a year's home service.

The Barkley bill passed by the Senate provides for \$200 to \$500 for servicemen depending on length of service, and the bill approved by the House Military Affairs Committee grants a lump sum of \$300.

Labor representatives are urging the House Rules Committee to grant an open rule so that the Military Affairs Committee measure can be amended and improved from the floor.

ASKS SEAMEN INCLUDED
Representative Dingell is expected to offer an amendment to his own bill to include seamen in the mustering-out pay provisions.

Even prior to formal endorsement of the Dingell bill of Murray, CIO legislative leaders conferred with Congressional leaders including Senate Majority Leader Alben Barkley in support of adequate mustering-out pay legislation.

Influencing the decision of the CIO to support the Dingell bill was the stand of leading veterans' organizations in favor of adjusted compensation legislation which would consider the length and type of service.

Murray pointed out that the CIO supported the objection of the Veterans of Foreign Wars to the Senate bill on the ground that this measure "is moving into the realm of adjusted service pay and that adjusted service pay should be based on sound promises with regard to length and type of service."

Both the Veterans of Foreign Wars and the Disabled American Veterans joined with labor in supporting subsidies to keep down the cost of living at the conference called a few weeks ago by the Con-

(Continued on Page 4)

Jajce, Partisan Base, in Danger

LONDON, Jan. 13 (UP).—The fate of Jajce, Yugoslav Partisan base in the mountains of Central Bosnia, remained in doubt as atmospheric conditions today washed out reception of the People's Army of Liberation communique broadcast daily by the secret Partisan Radio.

The Partisan communique said yesterday that defending forces were fighting desperately against a heavily reinforced German tank column driving south from Banja Luka under the command of Field Marshal Baron Maximilian von Weichs.

On other Yugoslav fronts, however, yesterday's communique from Marshal Tito reported successful operations.

Smith Moves to Ban CIO Political Action

(Special to the Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Responding to a demand of labor-baiting Rep. Howard W. Smith of Virginia, Attorney General Francis Biddle today ordered an immediate Federal Grand Jury inquiry on charges that the CIO's Political Action Committee fund is violation of the Smith-Connally Bill.

Dewey Evasion of Soldier Vote Hit

(Special to the Daily Worker)

ALBANY, Jan. 13.—Democratic legislative leaders took Governor Dewey to task today for what they termed were omissions in his message to the Legislature this week.

Chief among the measures "overlooked" by the Governor, according to Senate Minority Leader John J. Dummigan and Assembly Minority Leader Irwin Steingut, was the soldier vote question.

"We have already introduced legislation liberalizing the law with respect to soldier voting and absentee voting for residents of New York State engaged in war activities," they said. "We regret that the Governor's message failed even to mention this important question."

The Democratic leaders made no reference to federal legislation now being debated in connection with the soldier vote, confining their statement entirely to the current state set-up.

Another Democrat, however, introduced a strong resolution into the Assembly supporting federal legislation. He is Sidney Moses of Manhattan's sixth Assembly District. The resolution memorializes Congress to see that "appropriate federal legislation be enacted without delay" to give the armed forces the opportunity to vote. It refers specifically to the Green-Lucas bill in the Senate as the type of legislation needed.

HIT WELFARE OMISSION
The Democratic leaders also hit at the Governor's omission of two other prominent measures—post-war public housing and child care. They said they would press for an additional \$150,000,000 loan authorization for public housing. The first \$150,000,000 authorized several years ago, has been exhausted. Last year, the GOP legislative leaders "forgot about" a measure authorizing another \$150,000,000 credit for housing. The Constitution permits up to \$300,000,000 in borrowings for public housing. The Governor is known to be unfriendly to such housing and in favor of private construction.

Other measures by the Democratic legislative leaders included reduction of interest rates on small loans and protection of utility consumers.

An important bill of anti-hate legislation was introduced by Senator Arthur Wicks, Kingston Republican, and Assemblyman Stein-gut. It would make it a misdemeanor to publish or cause to be published any false material promoting hatred because of race, creed or color.

A bill to establish a state Fair Employment Practices Committee was introduced by Assemblyman Hulan Jack, Harlem Democrat. The bill would provide \$25,000 to the committee to go after violators of anti-discrimination laws. Jack also introduced a measure extending unemployment insurance coverage to employees of the state and the various counties and municipalities.

The next night, Monday, Minor

Chicago, Boston, Newark to Fete 'Daily'

Chicago will lead the procession of big cities in the celebration of the 20th anniversary of the Daily Worker during the coming next few days.

Following up the Madison Square Garden outpouring in New York last Monday night, the metropolis on Lake Michigan will stage a mass meeting in Orchestra Hall, 216 South Michigan, due this coming Sunday afternoon, January 16, at 2:30 o'clock. Bob Minor, member of the National Committee of the Communist Party, will be the chief speaker. The meeting is sponsored by a group of outstanding Chicago union officials.

The next night, Monday, Minor will address a similarly called mass meeting in the Central High School Auditorium in South Bend, Ind. Boston will also mark the anniversary of the Daily Worker Sunday afternoon with a trade union conference, to be held at New England Mutual at 2:30 o'clock. Louis Budenz, managing editor of the Daily Worker, will address this conference. It has been initiated by a committee comprising an impressive list of AFL and CIO trade union officers. Newark, N. J. will hold a similarly called trade union banquet tonight (Friday) at Essex House in that city with Budenz as the main speaker.

Great Air Blow

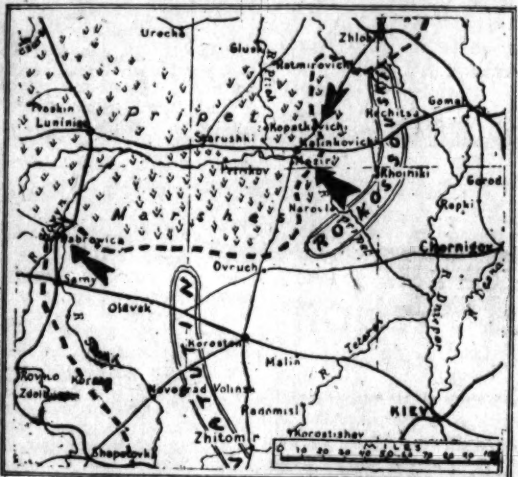
By a Veteran Commander

On the War Fronts

ABOUT 1,400 U.S. bombers and fighters struck at Germany's fighter-plane production centers at Magdeburg, Oerchenleben and Halberstadt on Tuesday. When our planes landed in Berlin and then turned toward their real targets they set in motion the bulk of Germany's AA defense and swarms of fighters went up to the attack. The result of a three-hour aerial battle which probably was the greatest single air conflict of the war, was: the Germans lost more than 100 fighters and we lost 59 bombers and five fighters (it must, of course, be remembered that the loss of a big bomber entails the possible loss of ten or more men and of very expensive equipment, while the loss of a fighter means that one, or maybe two, enemy pilots were lost and comparatively cheap equipment was destroyed). However, the blow seemingly was a very crippling one. It was delivered at the sore spot of German defenses—fighter production, on which Germany now counts heavily to delay the final catastrophe. Without appearing unduly optimistic, we may say that this big show was a sort of "round one" of the coming invasion.

There is no room in this column to describe the heroism of our fliers and the fierceness and "mad" tactics of the German fighters. Descriptions of the battle over Germany on Tuesday will be found in most papers. They make thrilling and instructive reading. One impression one gets is this: the Germans were forced to throw in their very best, a sort of "Flying Circus" of fighters which had been carefully saved for the Big Day.

GENERAL VATUTIN captured Sarny and is widening his front to the north along the Goryn (or Horyn) River, in the direction of Luninets. Both the Sluch and the Goryn have been crossed. At the same time, General Rokossovsky started a new offensive on Jan. 10 and is pressing on Kalinkovichi and Moxzy from the northeast and the southeast. This is obviously a preliminary operation for the push along the northern skirt of the Pripiet Marshes. This push will probably be directed at Urech (on the top edge of the map) and Slutsk, to the northwest. Several days ago we wrote that Rokossovsky soon would probably be pressing von Kluge into the Pripiet Marshes. Well, this is it.



Of course, the most important and decisive battles continue to be waged on the approaches to Zhitomir. This is the real hub of the southern front. The Germans are attacking fiercely with massed tanks and motorized infantry east of the Vinnitsa-Zhitomir railroad. So far their counter-blows have been warded off and they are losing pretty close to 100 tanks per day. It is entirely possible that Vatutin here will have to give some ground temporarily in order to absorb the shock. The battle for the approaches to the Bug spells decision and the Germans simply must delay the Soviet crossing of that river at all cost.

GROUND forces of Admiral Lord Mountbatten's Command advanced somewhat north of Aykay and captured a small Japanese-held town. While it is hard to tell whether this is the beginning of the real awakening of the long-dormant Burma front, it is something novel in those parts.

Soviet Maps Stress Border Of Curzon Line

(Continued from Page 1)

Western Ukrainian guerrillas in the capture of Sarny, the first big railroad junction taken by the Red Army in "old" Poland. Pravda drew two conclusions from the guerrilla activity: (1) that it disproves the assertion of the Polish government in London that most people of the Western Ukraine regard Poland as their country, and (2) that the Polish Government does not control the underground movement in the Western Ukraine and that the guerrillas there consider themselves an integral part of the Soviet Union.

As drafted by Soviet cartographers, the Curzon Line shown in today's newspaper starts, at the north end, at Grodno. This leaves a strip of about 10 miles between Grodno and Lithuania. Presumably the delineation of the exact line here might be negotiated.

Grodno would remain as a part of Soviet territory.

From Grodno the line extends southward about 50 miles to Yalovka and thence about 60 miles south-southwestward to Nemirov. Thence the line extends 120 miles south-southwestward to Krilov, and from Krilov about 35 miles south-southwestward to Rava Ruska. From Rava Ruska the line runs about 50 miles south-southwestward to a point east of Przemyśl, and thence into the Carpathians and to the Czechoslovakia border, about 50 miles to the south.

The line would give the entire Bialystok bulge to the Poles and in that area, toward the northern end of the line, the frontier would lie about 90 miles east of the 1939 border.

Nemirov, Brest-Litovsk, Ustieloh Rava Ruska and Lwow among other towns would remain Soviet. Grubeshov and the ancient fortress city of Przemyśl would be given to Poland.

At Least 152 Nazi Planes Lost in Raid

LONDON, Jan. 13 (UP).—The U. S. 8th Air Force announced tonight that at least 152 German fighters were shot down in the great air battle over Germany Tuesday when American heavy bombers, whose losses have risen to 60, hammered the railroad center of Bielefeld and the armament-producing town of Meppen besides blasting three of Germany's fighter plane plants.

Nationwide Meetings to Celebrate Anniversary

In city after city, the 20th Anniversary of the Daily Worker will feature large mass meetings. Committees composed of leading trade unionists have sponsored these meetings, in appreciation of the fact that a daily dedicated to labor has continued to go forward for two decades.

Among the meetings so far announced, in the various cities of the country, are the following:

EARL BROWDER
Cleveland, Jan. 30
Boston, Feb. 13

ROBERT MINOR
Chicago, Jan. 15-16
South Bend, " 17
Scranton, " 29
Wilkes-Barre, " 30

WILLIAM Z. FOSTER
Philadelphia, Jan. 21

JAMES W. FORD
Washington, D. C., Jan. 26

LOUIS F. DUBENZ
Newark, Jan. 14
Boston, " 16
Milwaukee, " 21
Minneapolis, " 22-23
Pittsburgh, " 27-29-30 (Allegheny Valley—afternoon of 30th)

(McKeesport—evening of 30th)

ST. LOUIS Feb. 13
ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN
Waterbury, Conn., Jan. 19
Hartford, Conn., " 21
Camden, N. J., Feb. 12
Detroit, Mich., " 13

ALAN MAX
Stamford, Conn., Jan. 17
New Britain, Conn., " 23

MAC GORDON
Jersey City, N. J., Jan. 16
Passaic, N. J., " 16

WILLIAM L. PATTERSON
Detroit, Mich., Feb. 3

Why Not Let French Partisans Help 2nd Front?

By Joseph Starobin

The real issue in the prolonged crisis in and around the French Committee of National Liberation has at last come to the surface. It overshadows and lies at the root of all other matters.

Constitutional questions of just how a representative government will be established in France, problems of De Gaulle's own future, the relations between the Communists and the Committee of Liberation, and the position of France in post-war Europe are all subsidiary and related to this chief issue.

And that is whether or not the French partisans, the "Franc Tireurs," who are the backbone of the very wide resistance movement inside of France will be armed and recognized as an integral factor in the coming Allied military blow against Hitler.

This week's press at last brought out what was so strongly suggested by Flomont Bonte, the French Communist leader, in his Sunday dispatch to The Worker.

In the midst of all the anniversary material, you may have missed it. But it's crucial to an understanding of what's going on in Algeria, inside of France, and for that matter in Washington.

40,000 'FRANC TIREURS'

The situation is that an army of at least 40,000 Frenchmen exists inside of France, the backbone of the general resistance movement. These

are the "Franc Tireurs." They've been wrecking havoc on Nazi war plants, almost to the same extent as the RAF and the USAAF in the Ruhr valley. They were wrecking trains bound for Italy during the days of Salerno. The partisans in the Haute-Savoie mountains near Switzerland are part of this underground army. It is this army which almost daily knocks off a Nazi general or an officer and is making Marshal Petain's last days so miserable.

But as Flomont Bonte revealed, and as the discussion in the French Consultative Assembly indicated on Monday, the arms which should be reaching these fighters are being delayed... both from British and from French sources in North Africa.

In fact, Bonte disclosed that a good deal of arms and material aid which is known to be dropped by parachute and plane over France actually finds its way into enemy sources. Or into the hands of questionable elements who, like Mikhailovitch, prefer to "sit and wait."

French democrats, especially the Communists, propose that this "sitting and waiting" as it is called, shall be the actual French fighting force on the side of the Allies, and recognized as such when the invasion comes.

It is proposed that these Frenchmen (and thousands more) receive

arms in large quantity and become the actual national army, under the French Committee of Liberation.

It so happens that French forces on the British Isles are very small. Whatever forces are employed from North Africa would not take part in the decisive battle for Paris and the north.

BACKBONE OF GOVERNMENT

Moreover, the resistance delegates, including the Communists, visualize

this army as forming the backbone of the civilian administration of France as it is liberated. These armies would give substance to a provisional government set up by a broadening and improvement of the Committee of Liberation.

Some other time, I hope to deal with the various constitutional and personality questions in detail. The important thing is, as the Minister for Resistance in Algiers said on

French Move for Swift Purge of All Vichyites

(Daily Worker Foreign Department)

The French desire to see a speedy and organized purge of Vichyism and traitors came to the fore dramatically on Wednesday as the French Consultative Assembly in Algiers urged the Committee of Liberation to go through with the projected purge irrespective of "inside or outside pressure."

The Consultative Assembly in Algiers is a provisional parliamentary body, with a large delegation from the French resistance groups. It was set up in December to give broader expression to the popular organizations and assist the Committee of Liberation.

A day earlier, the minister for resistance, Francois de Menthon had promised that a special tribunal would clean up the North African administration and try such men as Pierre Etienne Flandin, former premier and leading Munichian; Marcel Peyronnet and Pierre Boissac, both leading Darlanists, and Pierre Pucheu, the Vichy Gestapo-man.

As Mr. Starobin's article (written two days ago) explains, the issue of the purge is only one of the problems now agitating French circles.

U.S. War Prisoners Join Up With North Italy Partisans

GENEVA, Jan. 13 (ICN).—American war prisoners who escaped or were set free by the North Italy Partisans have joined a new Partisan organization called the "Guerrieri," the Swiss paper Bund reports today.

The new underground fighting group is under the direct leadership of the Italian National Committee of Liberation, Bund says.

The National Committee of Liberation, composed of representatives of the five anti-fascist parties, has succeeded in uniting nearly all the Italian Partisans under a single command, the report states.

Along with American soldiers in the "Guerrieri" are also many British, Australian, Russian and Greek soldiers, former war-prisoners.

The new international Partisan band has surmounted the initial difficulties and is now fairly well armed, the report states.

The Partisans of North Italy even have their own underground plants working behind the backs of the Germans to produce arms for the Partisan forces.

All efforts of the Gestapo to track down the leading center have failed up to now.

FDR Asks 100 Billion Budget for Victory

(Continued from Page 1)

\$153,000,000,000 for the war, the remainder having been committed by contract obligations or otherwise. Actual war spending runs more than a year behind the authorized program. By the end of this fiscal year on June 30, 1944, it was estimated that the United States will have spent \$202,000,000,000 for the war.

With additions from this new budget, the overall war program will swell to an aggregate of \$397,000,000,000. The budget estimated that \$291,000,000,000 of this actually will be spent by June 30, 1945.

NON-WAR SERVICES

The national debt will reach \$198,000,000,000 on this June 30 when the 1944 fiscal year ends and will be more than a quarter of a trillion dollars by the end of the 1945 fiscal year. Mr. Roosevelt therefore informed Congress that it will be necessary to increase the \$210,000,000,000 statutory limit upon the public debt.

It will cost the taxpayers \$5,000,000,000 annually just to pay interest on the \$258,000,000,000. But Mr. Roosevelt told Congress that this interest load and some provision for gradual debt retirement should not prove oppressive if the national income can be held at \$125,000,000,000 or more a year. National income was about \$123,000,000,000 in 1943.

This 1945 fiscal year budget turns out to be very similar to the actual operation of the 1944 budget. One year ago Mr. Roosevelt budgeted for \$108,000,000,000 of expenditures in the current fiscal year. But with six months of that fiscal period to go, he estimates now that expenditures will aggregate only \$99,276,000,000.

The greatest discrepancy was an increase for the 1945 fiscal year of more than \$1,000,000,000 in non-war expenditures. This was attributable to increased veterans' pensions and benefits and to reserves against the refundable portions of corporate excise profits taxes.

Mr. Roosevelt hit hard for higher taxes and for extending the federal old age and survivors insurance system to many groups now excluded, which also would raise additional revenue.

Most urgently he sought additional taxes without proposing any particular method other than to cite last October's Treasury Plan to raise \$10,500,000,000 as a minimum requirement. He recalled that his budget message last year asked for \$16,000,000,000 in additional taxes or forced savings or both, and that he then had sought simplification of the tax system which he said still should be realized.

"Let us face the fact," he continued, "the failure thus far to enact an adequate fiscal program has aggravated the difficulties of

maintaining economic stabilization. Increases in income should be limited to reasonable rewards for additional effort. A wartime tax policy directed to that objective is a necessary support to wage and price stabilization. It is, furthermore, an important wartime contribution to post-war fiscal planning.

"The time to impose high taxes is now when incomes are high and goods are scarce. In this situation, if we do not pay in taxes all that we can, we shall be treating unfairly those who must face the accumulated bill after the war."

He assured Congress that the collapse of Germany will lead to prompt, large-scale demobilization of this country's vast war-gearred economy even before Japan is defeated.

But he warned that Americans cannot plan for Germany's collapse this year. He said he was planning the nation's finances on the assumption that the whole war would continue throughout the fiscal year 1945—until June 30 of that year.

Outlining major features of a demobilization program, he said: "Our objective must be a permanently high level of national income and a correspondingly high standard of living."

He explained that although he was counting on this being done largely by the stimulation of private investment and employment, he anticipated an urgent need for a public works program. The President revealed he had directed various federal agencies to submit appropriation estimates to fit into detailed plans for federal public works and improvements.

"Demobilization," Mr. Roosevelt emphasized, "begins long before hostilities end."

DEMobilization PROBLEM

It was beginning, in a sense, even now. For instance, he pointed out, while war production still was expanding, the government already has terminated more than \$12,000,000,000 of war contracts. While the nation's armed forces still were being increased, they already have discharged 1,000,000 men and women from active military duty because of age, physical and mental disabilities, and other reasons.

The problems of demobilization adjustment include, among others, contract termination, war plant reconversion, disposal of government property, shifting men to peacetime employment.

He told Congress that "our approach to these problems must be positive, not negative."

referring to agencies now under Federal Security Administrator Paul V. McNutt.

He asked Congress to enact four legislative programs covering veterans' benefits, extension of the social security system's coverage, raising the national debt limit and imposing new taxes.

Mr. Roosevelt outlined his legislative proposals thus:

1. Veterans' Benefits—"Last July I recommended to the Congress a minimum program to assist servicemen and servicewomen. . . . This included mustering out pay sufficient to provide for a reasonable period after discharge. I also urged an educational and training program. . . . I am confident that the Congress will take early action along these lines."

2. Social Security Program, closely allied with veterans' benefits—"The permanent framework . . . of unemployment insurance and retirement benefits must be reinforced and extended. . . . to many groups now denied protection. . . . The old-age and survivors insurance system should also be amended to give those in the armed forces credit for the period of their military service. . . . I repeat my recommendation that the present unemployment insurance system be strengthened so that we shall be able to provide the necessary protection to the millions of workers who may be affected by reconversion of industry. I prefer an extension of coverage and liberalization of unemployment benefits to any special legislation, such as that providing for dismissal payments through war contractors. I also recommend the adoption of a program of federal unemployment allowances for members of the armed forces. Furthermore, I suggest Congress consider the establishment of unemployment insurance for maritime employees."

3. Debt Limit—"The budget estimated the public debt will be \$258,000,000,000 by June 30, 1945. 'It will soon be necessary to request legislation authorizing a further increase in the debt limit from the present level of \$210,000,000,000.'

4. Taxes—"I must urge upon the Congress the need for additional revenue beyond that provided in the bill now pending before the Senate. I also recommend tax simplification to reduce the burdens of compliance of the many millions of taxpayers by elimination of returns where feasible and by other measures—provided such changes do not result in substantial impairment of receipts for the treasury or by equity for taxpayers."

The President proposed a \$658,949,592 farm program for the fiscal year 1945—the smallest since 1934 and one-third below current expenditures, due largely to elimination of parity payments.

Parity payments, backbone of the Roosevelt Administration's farm policy for several years, no longer were necessary, the President explained to Congress in his budget message, "because the objective of reestablishing farmers' purchasing power has been achieved—and

Life Saver



Marine Maj. L. H. Mason's life was saved because he carried a photo of his wife in his breast pocket. It partly deflected Japanese shrapnel when he led a Marine charge on Bougainville.

Mrs. Mason and her son, David, 16 months old, whom his father has never seen, pose for a new photo.

more, with farm income last year equalling 150 per cent of parity. His program did not cover funds for a food subsidy program, which Mr. Roosevelt reaffirmed as "necessary if consumer prices are to be kept from rising." The subsidies would cost about \$1,000,000,000 more. Furthermore, he said, this program should be acted upon promptly so that the War Food Administration can proclaim its program of support prices "well in advance of planting time."

A stable farm price level is basic if we are to prevent inflation," Mr. Roosevelt said. "I have often declared my belief that the judicious use of subsidies is necessary if consumer prices are to be kept from rising. I repeat it again."

"Only if we succeed in preventing an appreciable rise in the general level of both farm prices and wages, however, can we continue to hold the cost of living stable with a moderate use of subsidies."

The record farm output of 1943, the President said, enabled this country to maintain the best food supply in the world, send considerable food to its allies and to "eat better ourselves than civilians in any other country."

The government, he said, has prepared a full schedule of support prices for war crops intended to encourage production this year of each crop in the quantity desired. But the announcement of that schedule, he added, was being delayed pending action by Congress on extension of the Commodity Credit Corporation and the subsidy issue.

The reduction of \$313,733,772 in the budget estimate below this fiscal year was more than accounted for by elimination of \$170,281,000 appropriated last year for parity payments and a reduction of \$150,000,000 in the direct appropriation for soil conservation payments.

Mr. Roosevelt recommended a direct appropriation of \$250,000,000 for benefits to farmers for soil conservation practices. Another \$40,000,000 to be derived from import duties would be added for this program, making a total of \$290,000,000 compared with \$400,000,000 this year.

In addition to the appropriations requested, Mr. Roosevelt asked Congress to authorize the Farm Security Administration to borrow \$97,500,000 from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for loans, grants and rural rehabilitation.

Gov't Official Sees Vast Post-War Trade

There was an interesting story in yesterday N. Y. Herald Tribune predicting a great expansion of American foreign trade which bears on the post-war perspectives as outlined by Earl Browder to a session of the Communist Party's national committee last week-end.

Browder had stressed that to achieve real national unity at home, and a national income of \$150,000,000 a year, a greatly expanded American foreign trade, as well as capital exports, would be necessary.

And to secure such a foreign trade in a peaceful, progressive way, the United States would have to carry out the Tehran agreement, in firm alliance with the USSR and respecting the rights of the European peoples to their self-determination.

John Chabot Smith, writing a front page story in yesterday's Tribune, reports the opinions of a high official in the Foreign Economic Administration, the government agency which coordinates lend-lease and foreign trade operations.

This official stresses that the three billion dollar level of foreign trade achieved in 1942 will be greatly increased by the gradual lend-lease operations to private traders. Lend-lease, apart from military items, amounted to four billion dollars in 1943.

"This transfer," says the Tribune writer, "offers staggering possibilities," and then he goes on to say: "Nations like Russia and China, as well as the smaller countries of Europe, will not only want to rebuild what was destroyed during the war, but to build even more factories, railroads, power plants, and

Coming

SATURDAY: An expose of the Social Democratic "New Volkzeitung," by Hans Berger.
MONDAY: Outlook for Republican Spain, first of series by Dolores Ibaruri.

\$1000 REWARD

An event of great importance to men is now taking place on lower Fifth Avenue where good selections of 100% pure virgin wool men's suits, topcoats and overcoats, which were good honest values at \$42.50, are being offered to the public at the unbelievably low price of \$26.97.

This event brings to the public choice 100% pure virgin wool men's fabrics picked from famous mills and well tailored in the latest popular shades, patterns and models in size 34 to 52.

To those skeptics who do not believe that we are offering 100% pure virgin wool men's suits, topcoats and overcoats for \$26.97, the president of this firm, pictured above, will pay \$1,000 reward if they can prove otherwise.

Visit the Ted Brooks Clothing Co., Inc., 91 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C., on the street floor between 16th and 17th Streets; store hours 9:00 A. M. to 8:00 P. M., including Saturday.

For those men who demand the best we have substantially reduced the price of our regular \$65 to \$90 quality Suits and Overcoats comprising a wide variety of materials such as Cashmeres, Worumbas, imported Irish Ballymenas Fleece, the famous Scotch Rapiers Fleece, hand-woven Harris Tweeds, etc.—suits of fine Australian yarn worsteds, imported sharkskins, English flannels, sturdy Kingsley chevots, etc.

Of special interest to the ladies is our stock of 100% pure virgin wool women's suits. This up-to-the-minute models, very smartly man-tailored in mannish fabrics are advertised for the first time from \$22.97.

Feel these quality fabrics, examine the tailoring, then decide for yourself their real value. No obligation to buy. 100% satisfaction guaranteed or your money cheerfully refunded.

A Dream of Negro Doctors Come True--Story of Sydenham Hospital

By Eugene Gordon

The Sydenham Hospital, an imposing 11-story, fireproof structure at 123rd St. and Manhattan Ave., Harlem, is now a Negro-white voluntary hospital. It is, in other words, many a Harlem doctor or nurse's dream come true.

A group of Negro physicians and surgeons, for instance, on June 10, 1938, appealed to the United Hospital Fund, 370 Lexington Ave., to help them in establishing such an institution. Among the signers of a letter to David McAlpin Pyle, president of the fund, were such prominent leaders of the Harlem community and noted men of medicine as E. P. Roberts, E. Alexander, Louis T. Wright, Richard Carey and Arthur C. Logan. Their pledge to give "fullest professional support to such an institution when and if established" can now be carried out in the most progressive venture of its kind yet attempted in this city.

A HARLEM INSTITUTION

The Sydenham Hospital has 181 beds and 30 bassinets. It has full and complete facilities for clinical and research services. It has the unqualified approval of the American College of Surgeons.

"In recent years, as the population of Harlem has grown," says Joseph Martinson, president of the hospital, "it has opened its doors increasingly to the service of the people of its immediate community."

Its ward beds and out-patient department are used 90 per cent by residents of Harlem.

Mr. Martinson says that for many years individual directors interested in the work of the hospital have felt that the immediate community it serves should have an opportunity to share in its management. They felt also that all barriers of discrimination should be torn down. Says President Martinson:

"The steps which have now been taken are aimed primarily to better integrate the services of the hospital into the life of Harlem, preserving, at the same time, to a maximum extent, its interracial character, in order that the institution may not be used to further an undesired segregation of our Negro citizens."

NEGRO AND WHITE TRUSTEES

The change in the character of the Sydenham Hospital occurred on Dec. 20. The Board of Directors on that date voted to select 12 new

First Inter-Racial Hospital



The Rev. James H. Robinson, Joseph Martinson and a Negro and a white nurse in a room of the Sydenham Hospital, recently changed to New York's first voluntary interracial institution. Mr. Robinson, pastor of the Church of the Master, is chairman of the hospital's Organization Committee, the group which took the initiative along with the New York Urban League, in organizing the new setup. Mr. Martinson, widely known in business circles, is president of the hospital.

trustees, six white and six Negro. The Negroes are A. A. Austin, president, Antillean Holding Co.; Alan L. Dingle, lawyer; the Rev. James H. Robinson, pastor of the Church of the Master; Ferdinand C. Smith, secretary, National Maritime Union; George W. Harris, former New York City alderman and once editor of a weekly newspaper; Mrs. Harriet Shad Butcher, superintendent, Russell Sage Foundation Building. The six white trustees are William H. Baldwin, chairman, national board, National Urban League; Stephen P. Duggan, Jr., lawyer; Harry C. Oppenheimer, manufacturer; Frank M. Totton, vice president, Chase National Bank; Mrs. Frank S. Paley, wife of the president of Columbia Broad-

public charges will be continued, with the city's paying a share of the cost. The hospital hopes to continue to enjoy affiliation with the United Hospital Fund and the Greater New York Fund.

We now come to one of the most, if not, indeed, the most, significant and important of all the changes in the Sydenham policy.

It will give Negro physicians opportunity for appointments on the medical staff—though, at first, the number will be comparatively small, representing between 15 and 20 per cent of the total. Mr. Martinson says, on this point:

"Before the time comes" when Negroes might occupy a more prominent place in the medical services of Sydenham, it is to be hoped that other of our voluntary hospitals will have broadened their policies to include Negroes upon their staffs. Extending to Negro physicians this opportunity for service will give them the means for improving their medical competency, which can be realized only through affiliation with a hospital institution."

OPPOSITION GONE

The flurried opposition to the new project has completely died out. The Manhattan Central Medical Society, embracing all qualified Negro physicians and surgeons, voted overwhelmingly, at its meeting on Jan. 8, to approve the project. That opposition arose, in the first place, over the mistaken belief by some Negro physicians that Sydenham was a subtle means of preventing the integration of Negro patients, doctors, nurses and personnel into existing voluntary hospitals.

The president of Sydenham dispels that fear:

"We are aware of the dangers of a so-called Jim-crow institution and we are all determined to guard against such a development with our energies and resources. We believe that both colored and white persons can work together in an institution of this character and that the full facilities of the institution will be used by those persons who find its use necessary, regardless of color or belief."

"The success or failure of the Sydenham Hospital plan will depend, largely, on the attitude of other hospitals. Efforts must go on, therefore, to integrate Negro doctors, nurses and personnel into voluntary hospital staffs throughout the city."

Community to Act On Delinquency, Anti-Semitism

Following a series of anti-Semitic incidents by neighborhood children, Captain James J. Deveny of the West 100th St. Police Station has called a neighborhood conference to plan action.

The conference will be held in the auditorium of the Holy Name School at Amsterdam Ave. and 97th St. at 8 P.M. next Tuesday.

All neighborhood organizations have been invited to be present. Captain Deveny's letter to local church and civic organizations emphasizes his desire that "every person" possible be present.

Captain Deveny's letter does not directly mention the anti-Semitic outbreaks. It says the police are sponsoring "a program of neighborhood activity for the physical and moral welfare of the child, with a view of preventing crime and juvenile delinquency."

The delinquency complained of in the neighborhood, however, has consisted mainly of attacks on Jewish children, dozens of whom have been beaten on the streets, and the destruction of synagogues. Swastikas have been painted on synagogue walls and windows.

Nation Needs Labor in Politics, Says Barkley

(Special to the Daily Worker)

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 13.—Get into politics for the good of the nation, Senator Alben W. Barkley, Senate majority leader, told a state-wide CIO Political Action Committee mass rally here.

"We who are not subject to the hazards of the battlefield, or the sky or the sea in this great war, owe it to those who are fighting to maintain democracy and the rights of the common man so that when they return they will find as good, if not a better government than when they left," he declared.

Barkley denounced those obstructing the soldiers' vote bill indignantly refuted slanders circulated against labor and its part in the war effort, and he described any threat of filibuster on the anti-poll tax bill as "disastrous."

Asked about international labor unity, the Senator said he voted for our entrance into the League of Nations in the last war and believed in international labor unity in this one. He gave a warm greeting to the

Pickle Problem Pesters Packers

CHICAGO, Jan. 13. (UP).—The production of pickles has been the nation's pickle packers in a pickle.

Members of the National Pickle Packers Association met today to ponder the problem of pickle production which fell off 1,800,000 bushels last year. The demand for pickles has reached an all-time high. Secretary Edward T. Miller said, and unless production is increased, civilian supplies will be decreased by one-third in 1944.

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LO 5-7747 • Open Sundays HIGHLY RECOMMENDED</p> <p>Jade Mountain Restaurant Quality Chinese Food 197 Second Ave. bet. 12 & 13 Sts. GR. 7-9444</p> <p>John's RESTAURANT 80 E. 12th St. Excellent Food COMPLIMENTARY ATMOSPHERE</p> <p>CHINA RITZ CHINESE-AMERICAN RESTAURANT 88 E. Concourse at 181st St. • A Distinctive Place to Eat •</p> <p>PURE FOOD BAR AND GRILL, 37 E. 12th St., bet. University Pl. Delicacies, sandwiches and drinks. MESSINGER'S CATERERS, 100 Abbot Ave., Bronx. Delicious food, constantly improving.</p> <h3>Rugs for Sale</h3> <p>UNCLAIMED RUGS, real bargains. Check, \$204 Third Ave. (142nd-141st). Open evenings.</p> <h3>Typewriters & Mimeos</h3> <p>All Makes of Typewriters, Mimeographs and Adding Machines. RENTED, SOLD & REPAIRED. PURVIN TYPEWRITER & ADDING MACHINE CO. 92 Second Ave. near 6th St. GRAMERCY 5-5871</p> <p>ALL MAKES new and rebuilt. J. B. Ashbaugh & Co., 233 Broadway, AL 4-4222.</p>
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Californians in Mrs. Browder Plea

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Labor-Gov't Parley Maps In-Feeding Plan

By Eva Lapin

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Joint action by organized labor and government to expand in-plant feeding facilities for war workers was planned this week at a conference in Washington.

Representatives of the AFL, the CIO, Railroad Brotherhoods and United Mine Workers met with Food Distribution Administration officials to make available nutritious food for war workers in 1944.

The expansion of in-plant feeding in the coming year would take care of an additional five million workers, raising the present total of on-the-job feeding from 33 per cent to 60 per cent.

There still remains eight million workers, however, who will not be receiving in-plant feeding. Government officials claim these workers are in plants where on-the-job feeding is neither practical nor

Lustig Sees 'Daily' Banquet Boom for Union Leadership

James Lustig, business representative of District 4, United Electrical and Radio Machine Workers, in a special statement to the Daily Worker this week, urged the working people of New York, for their own best interests, to become better acquainted with the Daily Worker. He expressed hope that steps would be taken toward realization of this aim at the banquet being held Friday, Jan. 28, to honor the 20th Anniversary of the Daily Worker.

"The banquet should be a gathering of trade unionists of all shades, Negro people, and prominent figures in political and cultural fields have been invited, is sponsored by the 20th Anniversary Committee of the Daily Worker and The Worker, of which Mr. Lustig is a member.

"The banquet should be gathering of trade unionist of all shades, parties and opinions," explained Mr. Lustig, "with the view in mind that we—as people elected to represent the interests of workers, are ready to learn how to best serve those who elected us."

In a tribute to the Daily Worker, Mr. Lustig praised the paper's present-day role as an outstanding fighter for win-the-war policies, for national unity to speed victory in the war and the peace to come. "American workers, and the na-

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Labor's Questions On Service Act

By Roy Hudson

Philip Murray has pointed out that various schemes and proposals for a so-called National Service Act have been opposed and denounced by labor not only because they were anti-labor but because they were not intended to accomplish what they were supposed to do, stabilize the nation's economy and achieve a maximum mobilization of the resources of the country for the prosecution of the war.

These fake schemes were always brought forward by the same obstructive forces responsible for sabotaging those measures necessary to stabilize prices, effectuate rationing, solve the manpower problems, inaugurate a just tax program and meet the problems of farm production. These were and are major defects in the organization of the home front on a war basis which must be solved and Murray is more than justified in saying that such proposals for National Service as the Austin-Wadsworth Bill were quack medicines that could not solve these problems.

The approach of President Roosevelt in his message to the question of a Service Act in this respect has nothing in common with those who have in the past sought to attack labor and the war effort under the cloak of a National Service Act. On the contrary, President Roosevelt's approach is one that meets a principal objection raised by labor on this question. President Roosevelt emphatically rejects consideration of a service act unless a better organization of the home front is accomplished by realizing those measures which have been sabotaged and undermined until now. His proposals in this respect are aimed at bringing about those changes which labor and the people have been demanding.

Thus President Roosevelt's proposals as a whole are aimed at bringing about a decisive defeat of those forces who up to the present have been able to inflict unnecessary hardships on labor and the people, and hamper the war effort by obstructing and undermining those measures necessary to organize the home front and really stabilize the economy of the country. The objectives sought by President Roosevelt will be supported and fought for by labor and the people.

LEGITIMATE QUESTIONS

While President Roosevelt's approach to this question undoubtedly is one that meets some of the principal objections labor has

Dubinsky ALP Role Hit at ILG Meeting

Rank and File Leader's Blast Draws Applause

President David Dubinsky of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union is beginning to feel pressure within his own union against his splitting policy in the American Labor Party.

An appeal from a spokesman of the Rank and File at Wednesday night's membership meeting of the ILGWU Local 117 drew the applause of the majority of the 800 in attendance at Manhattan Center.

Dubinsky's refusal to accept the "Hillman plan"—a proposal whereby all affiliated unions would be represented in ALP leadership—was sharply scored by Arnold Symes following introduction by the union's administration of a group of political and home-front resolutions.

The resolutions covered: support of the Lynch Bill barring racial material through the mails; appeal to Mayor LaGuardia to clean out anti-Semitic activities in the city; support of subsidies; support of the Lucas-Green soldier vote bill; and a call for stronger support to President Roosevelt's administration and his re-election. They were backed unanimously at the meeting.

CHALLENGES LEADERSHIP Symes, however, challenged Manager Benjamin Kaplan and chairman Rubin Zuckerman to show support of those resolutions with something more substantial than formal declarations. He pointed out that if stronger support for the President was meant, why is Dubinsky persisting in a policy that weakens the ALP, the President's most consistent political support?

A. Weiss, another Rank and File leader, drew an equally enthusiastic response when he said that victory in 1944 calls for collaboration with our Allies in the spirit of Tehran not attacks. He stressed the importance of international labor unity including the Soviet trade unions. He pointed out that the President's message to Congress yesterday, unanimously endorsed tonight Philip Murray's complete statement enthusiastically backing Roosevelt's call for national unity around the Tehran program for a speedy victory and a stable peace.

Some delegates expressed astonishment as they read the full text of Murray's statement. They had seen only the distorted versions of the local papers, which printed merely the CIO leader's reservation of national service legislation. Davy explained that the President's message must be understood in its entirety. He cited the Cleveland Plain Dealer's editorial disavowal today that Roosevelt had presented a rounded-out program and "shrinks from... a law to curb labor alone."

The CIO Council turned down one delegate's proposal for a separate resolution condemning any form of national service legislation. Davy pointed out that Murray's statement had covered this point without making it the sole or major basis for evaluating the President's message. The delegates refrained from taking any stand on national service legislation beyond that declared by Murray because (1) "no specific law has been proposed" and (2) "there is no news yet from the meeting of President Murray with the Commander-in-Chief."

E. C. Greenfield, ILWU international representative, congratulated the body for not falling into the defeatist trap of splitting labor from the administration. He declared: "These defeatists who have been attacking labor day in and day out now say in their newspapers 'poor labor.' At last Roosevelt has let them down."

After the delegates reached unanimous agreement, they heard visitor Jack Kroll, Ohio CIO president and regional director of the CIO Political Action Committee comment emphatically that President Roosevelt had placed four important prerequisites for passage of a National Service Act.

"But these four conditions are being disregarded by the reactionaries and their papers," Kroll said.

Nazis Fear New U. S. Fighter



The new P-51 Mustang may be the fighter mentioned by the Nazis as accompanying the bombers which devastated three key German plane plants in the greatest air battle of the war. It is believed to be the longest single-engine plane in the world.

Cleveland CIO Hails Murray Backing of FDR

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 13.—The Cleveland Industrial Union Council, first major body in the country to meet since the President's message to Congress yesterday, unanimously endorsed tonight Philip Murray's complete statement enthusiastically backing Roosevelt's call for national unity around the Tehran program for a speedy victory and a stable peace.

Some delegates expressed astonishment as they read the full text of Murray's statement. They had seen only the distorted versions of the local papers, which printed merely the CIO leader's reservation of national service legislation.

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Party Life: Ohio Recruits 132 Members in Week

CLEVELAND, Jan. 13.—The holiday week of Dec. 25-Jan. 2 was Ohio's best week with 132 new members recruited, bringing the state total to 315 new members since launching the drive on Dec. 7. At the State Committee meeting on Nov. 20-21, Ohio decided to launch the Party Building Campaign in advance of the National Drive with the objective of 400 recruits in December, 600 additional in January and a total of 1,200 by Feb. 12.

Recognizing that deep positive changes in the attitude of large numbers of people were developing toward the Communist Party, as reflected in the course of the recent election campaign, and that a stronger Party was essential to strengthen collaboration of all win-the-war forces for full mobilization of all the people for urgent war tasks and for the crucial 1944 elections, the Ohio Communists decided that now is the time to build the Party. The first week of the drive brought in 81 new members. That was a fair start.

Every experience showed that the objective conditions and the changes among the people were such that the drive could be a success. Immediately the task was to mobilize the participation of ever greater sections of the Party in the course of the campaign and increase the tempo. That is now being achieved and must be fully guaranteed.

Not only is it necessary to involve more members, but also the leadership, including members of the State Executive, Section and Club leaders, must assume greater personal responsibility for politically and organizationally mobilizing the membership. This can be done best by direct participation in recruiting.

In Toledo where registration was most nearly complete at the beginning of the drive, where the leadership and greatest number of members were mobilized and participated, where meetings preparing for the drive were best attended so that there was the best political understanding of the importance of the drive—there the drive has been most successful. Toledo now leads the state with 56 recruits or 66 per cent of its goal of 85. In a period of less than one month, Toledo has in-

Challenge Texas 'White' Primary In High Court Test

George W. Barcus, assistant attorney general of Texas, told the United States Supreme Court (according to the Associated Press) that just as there is "a white man's Democratic Party" in his state, there could be also a political party wholly of Negroes.

He was arguing against the petition brought by Lonnie E. Smith, Negro citizen of Texas, to allow Negroes to vote in Texas primaries. Mr. Smith was represented by Thurgood Marshall and William H. Hastie, of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Mr. Smith's complaint alleged that on July 27 and on Aug. 24, 1940, a Texas election judge and his assistant "denied the petitioner and other qualified electors the right to vote in the primaries for selection of candidates upon the Democratic ticket for the offices of United States Senator and Representatives in Congress."

Mr. Smith sought damages for himself and a declaratory judgment of behalf of himself and others similarly situated. He charged that the election judges had violated the United States Constitution.

George W. Barcus, the assistant attorney general, testified himself and Texas when he pretends, before the Supreme Court of the United States, that the Democratic Party of that state is just a private social club. Since Texas makes "social equality" illegal, Negroes could not possibly belong to the Democratic Party—if the Court upheld that specious but not very clever argument.

The argument is, however, viciously dangerous, too, as is shown by Barcus' declaring that the 571,000 Negroes of voting age in Texas could organize a separate political party and "could whip us any time."

That suggestion, of course, runs contrary to the best interests of the American people in general and of the Negro people in particular; for the American people in general (including all Texans and all Negroes) need and desire unity against fascism, while the Negro in particular demands and will continue to strive for integration into the American population.

The most dangerous aspects of the suggestion lie, however, in the fact that the assistant attorney general of Texas, along with fellow Texans in official life, believe in "white supremacy" and fear "Negro domination." Any semblance of "Negro domination," therefore, through the emerging of a purely Negro political party, would be a signal for rioting and bloodshed. And the people who started it would be nobody else than those for whom George W. Barcus made his amazing suggestion before the nation's highest tribunal.

IWO Unity Parley to Air Drew Case

"The Drew Case" will be the subject of a talk by Councilman Cacchione Sunday, Jan. 16, at 2 P.M. at the Fraternal Clubhouse before delegates attending the Panel on the Fifth Column in the Wartime Inter-Group Unity Conference sponsored by the International Workers Order.

"How the City Council can help curb racism" will be told by Councilman Ben Davis, Jr., who will speak in the Panel on Legislation for Unity.

Rev. A. Clayton Powell, pastor of the Abyssinian Church, will make the keynote speech at the opening assembly of the conference which was called to promote unity with and among minority groups in the city. In the closing assembly, the speakers will be William Wiener, president of the IWO; Dr. Max Yergan, executive secretary of the National Council for African Affairs; and John E. Middleton, vice-president of the IWO, presiding.

PANEL: THE FIFTH COLUMN Roy Wilkins, editor of "The Crisis"; Albert E. Kahn, co-author of "Sabotage"; Hon. Peter V. Cacchione, N.Y.C. Councilman; Peter MacLachlan, vice-president, Transport Workers Union; Alice Pringle Barrows, National Federation for Constitutional Liberties; Lester Zirin, executive secretary, Jewish-American Section, IWO.

PANEL: LEGISLATION FOR UNITY Edward Strong, executive secretary, National Negro Congress; Hon. Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., N.Y.C. Councilman; Harry S. Jackson, attorney; Clifford T. McAvoy, legislative representative, CIO; Charles Collins, secretary, Negro Labor Victory Committee, presiding.

PANEL: ORGANIZING FOR UNITY Rev. Thomas S. Harten, pastor, Holy Trinity Church; Norman B. Johnson, attorney and civil leader; Samuel C. Patterson, IWO national organizer.

Democracy in ILG Key to Its Future

By Arnold Ames
(Rank and File Leader ILGWU)
(Conclusion)

Our union is already confronting difficult economic problems that it must solve, especially in connection with our whole post-war perspective, but we will not be able to do so unless democracy is restored in the ILGWU.

Such measures must be taken if the necessary unity replaces the group life and group policy that today dominates our locals.

The right of free expression to all participation of minorities in the life of the organization, an end of bounding and prosecution of those who disagree with the leaders and an end of discrimination on the job, are absolutely needed as a pre-condition for such unity.

AUTONOMY ISSUE

A large number of local unions are still treated as occupied colonies. The officers of these locals are appointed by the International office. The workers are not permitted to decide on problems or policy unless it is dictated from the main office. Some of the local unions have been chartered for a decade. In other locals members are granted temporary status. These evils must be corrected with the aid of the major New York locals in this election.

It is this tendency of perpetuating the old line officials that has prevented the development of a new leadership that is representative of the thousands of new members who joined our union since the NRA days.

In this connection the frame-up of the writer of these articles is an example of the complete disregard by some of these officials of the most elementary forms of trade union democracy and decency. (The case of Mr. Ames is now in the hands of the GEB.)

Finally, no form of democracy is complete and genuine unless election contests are conducted in an honest, regular and democratic manner. Because our union has the reputation of being a progressive organization the outside liberal world received quite a shock when they watched the antics of some of our officials at the two Brooklyn ALP conventions.

The results of the primaries were reported in the entire Metropolitan press (with the exception of the N. Y. Post). The results were as follows: right wing (Dubinsky-S.D.F. Group) 1104, progressive wing 1546. Some newspapers made a survey and found this to be correct. The right wing nevertheless claimed a "sweeping victory." Even President Dubinsky issued a public statement claiming victory.

If the progressive majority was only 15 to 11 in the primaries their margin rose to 4 or 5 to 1 at the convention proper. But Chairman John Gelo unblushingly declared himself and his group reelected.

The subsequent order of the courts for a new convention and the final election of the progressive unity forces is all history now. Who were the men in charge of the Kings County conventions? John Gelo, assistant manager of Local 89, ILGWU; Joseph Turvin, manager of Local 142, ILGWU; Louis Nelson, manager of Local 155, ILGWU, assisted by all right-wing business agents residing in Kings County.

If this is the kind of election and procedure our officials carry on in full view of the press and public what chance is there for honest and regular procedure in our union where these people are in control? The best solution would be to engage the Honest Ballot Association to conduct the elections. There are numerous cases where unions readily agree to such arrangements.

Falling this, however, the following procedure should be followed as a guarantee of an honest and democratic election in the ILGWU.

1. No block elections. All candidates should be on one slate arranged in alphabetical order.
2. No group election of the Election Object Committee.
3. Representation of all states on Election Object Committee.
4. Use of voting machines wherever possible.
5. In case of use of paper ballots, same must be stamped and counter-stamped by opposing groups prior to balloting, these stamps to be retained by respective groups.
6. All contesting groups to have equal number of watchers and representatives inside the polling place.
7. All contesting groups to have equal number of watchers at the counting and final tallying of ballot sheets.
8. To avoid repeaters, all books are to be left at polling place in a special box. (These to be returned after duly checked.)
9. The right of opposing groups to use the membership rolls for mailing.

Above all else the campaign should be conducted on a high constructive level, avoiding mud-slinging, red-baiting and abuse.

By the time our election will take place decisive battles will be fought by the United Nations to crush Hitler and his fascist allies. While our

Mayor Is Told Drew Case Not Finished

(Continued from Page 1)

vandalism, and particularly to racial and religious discrimination."

John Crawford, chairman of the Kings County American Labor Party, and Max Torchin, executive secretary, in releasing these statements, declared:

"We are happy to publicize these statements, and assure our representatives that we will call on them for their aid in combating and eradicating discrimination in our borough."

Congressman Emanuel Celler of Brooklyn was not asked for a special statement because he was already a leader in the fight against the anti-Semites.

LAWYERS GUILD IN FIGHT

Yesterday also the National Committee to Combat Anti-Semitism of 335 Fifth Ave. and the National Lawyers Guild jointly announced that Guild lawyers have agreed to represent any victims of anti-Semitism in any part of this country.

Robert W. Kennel, attorney general of California, is national president of the Guild.

Appropriate machinery to handle the cases is being set up.

"This step has been taken," said a statement issued by Leonard E. Goldich, acting secretary of the committee on anti-Semitism, and Martin Popper, executive secretary of the Lawyers Guild, "because the growing attacks upon the Jews stem from organized fascist sources and are a menace to the life and liberty of every American... as well as a hindrance to our country's war effort."

CIO Opens Drive For Veterans' Pay

(Continued from Page 1)

gressional Committee for Protection of Consumers.

An observer for the Disabled American Veterans attended the Soldier Vote bill conference of labor, civic and religious organizations earlier this week called by Reps. Michael Bradley of Pennsylvania and George Bender of Ohio.

The conference joined in passing a resolution endorsing federal ballot legislation, with the likelihood that the organizations present will back the new measure introduced in the Senate by Senate Scott Lucas of Illinois, sponsor of the original soldier vote bill, and in the House by Representative Bradley.

The Lucas-Bradley bill sets up federal soldier vote machinery but leaves it up to the state to determine the validity of ballots. This proposal has important loopholes but is considered the most effective measure which can be passed in time to enable substantial numbers of soldiers to vote.

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RATES: What's On section for the Daily and the Worker are 50c per line (10 words is a line—3 lines minimum).
DEADLINE: Daily at 12 Noon. For Sunday, Wednesday at 4 P.M.

Tonight

Manhattan
137th St. PLAYHOUSE sponsors Rae Karen, who conducts classes in Modern Interpretive Dancing. Class starts at 7:30 P.M. Admission 50c. 52 E. 13th St.
FOLK DANCING INSTRUCTION to beginners and advanced. Leads of fun for everyone. Cultural and Folk Dance Group, 126 E. 16th St. 8:30 P.M.

Brooklyn
SAMUEL SILLEN, "NEW MASSES" editor, speaks on propaganda in the war, at the IWO Center, 927 Kings Highway, Adm. free. 9:00 P.M.

Tomorrow

Manhattan
STARS OF "CAROLEE JONES" honored at party at Workshop Theatre, 106 W. 36th St. Saturday at 9:00 P.M. Meet David Smith, Luther Saxon, Carlotta Frazzini, and Penn Bryant. Extra! Extra! Zero Model! Dance to Babe Walters Orch. Admission \$1.00.

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Manhattan
GALA THEATRE NIGHT. Stage, screen artists. Madeline Lee of "Eve of St. Mark"; Bill Korf of Stage Door Cantin; Janet Martin, soprano; Comedian Red Winkler, Chester's Zumborg; Fred Freeman, soloist of American People's Chorus, 600 Caledonia St. Tickets in advance 50c. At door 75c.

Coming
LORD 562, IWO, presents Prof. Ambrogio Donini, foreign editor of L'Unita del Popolo. Topic: "Down of a Democratic Italy." 559 Flatbush Ave. Suba. 35c.

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KUMAR GOHAL, noted Indian authority, returns by popular demand, speaks on "A Free India—Key to a Quick Pacific Victory." Sunday Night, Jan. 16th, 8:15 P.M. New Century Club, 124 So. 12th St. Admission 40c. tax included. Aup. The Forum.

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A GOOD EXAMPLE



Setback for Jim Crow

THE Hotel Knickerbocker's offense of violating this state's Civil Rights Law last Spring has caught up with it—much to its and certain other hostilities' dismay. (And to the great satisfaction of all enlightened and progressive New Yorkers!) Martin A. Nichols, the Knickerbocker's former assistant manager, was found guilty this week in the Court of Special Sessions and fined \$100 (with the alternative of 30 days in the workhouse).

The hotel's offense, specifically, was its refusing to rent a room to William Bowman, American citizen and Negro organizer of a win-the-war trade union. It happened last March, when Mr. Bowman, an organizer of the Buffalo division of the Automobile Workers Union, CIO, appeared at the hotel with brother members for a regional conference. The Knickerbocker's assistant manager presumably didn't convince Justices Nathan D. Perlman and William B. Northrop that he had been concerned only for Mr. Bowman's feelings. Mr. Nichols in Special Sessions told the Justices that this Negro American would have been deeply embarrassed if he had come in contact with non-Negro Americans there. Justice Alvah B. Burlingame alone seemed to take Mr. Nichols' alibi seriously.

Justices Perlman and Northrop, in their decision favoring Mr. Bowman, indicated that they agreed with him when he said that if black Americans and white Americans bought bonds together, fought fascism together, and worked together, he couldn't understand why they shouldn't live together, if they wished.

That was the opinion, too, of the CIO brothers who backed Mr. Bowman in his suit. This first conviction of a New York hotel under the state's Civil Rights Law points up these significant facts: The law has proved its worth; convictions under such a law are possible when offended parties, assisted by able allies, seek its protection; the ablest of allies are to be found today in the ranks of progressive organized labor.

Real Issue in ALP

THE state leaders of the American Labor Party have decided to reject Mr. Hillman's proposal for a united, broadly based ALP.

What reason do they give? The old thread-bear, discredited bogey of Communist participation in the ALP. But what do they really mean? They are opposed to broadening the ALP. They defy the verdict of the great majority of the ALP voters who in the recent primary and city election, made it clear in no uncertain way that they want a broad democratic all-inclusive party.

Mr. Hillman quite properly characterized their attitudes as "totalitarian," and pointed out the Communist participation is not the issue.

For the state ALP officials to shout democracy, in face of the facts as New Yorkers know them, is plain nonsense. It is they who defy the will of the majority. It is they who block the growth of ALP influence. Furthermore, the clique that dominates the state organization has not even made clear its position and the 1944 campaign is already in stride. This is all the more ominous if we take into consideration the flirtations of some of those in their camp with Governor Dewey.

Had the Dubinsky-Rose-Counts group the will and the courage to face the real issue, they would meet with Mr. Hillman and make a sincere effort to unite all win-the-war forces behind the President. Mr. Hillman said that there is nothing rigid about his plan and that the issue was unity for the crucial 1944 elections.

New York voters, on the whole progressive-minded and back of the war effort, realize that there is more involved here

than an internal party dispute. They see that Dewey's GOP machine is hardly challenged. The Democratic Party forces, weakened by Jim Farley influence and scandals, are not giving the pro-Roosevelt leadership that is expected from them. The ALP's role is very important and should take effect without delay.

Under the circumstances, the Committee for a United Labor Party set up with the support of practically all CIO unions in the state, some AFL affiliates and most county organizations of the ALP, is a positive step that will receive the approval of every sound-thinking ALP member.

True, the Old Guard aimed a blow at win-the-war unity. But it is also true that by their very maneuvers they have laid the ground for their own complete defeat if they make another try of their splitting, disruptive policy.

We have had overwhelming evidence that the members of their own unions have repudiated them at the polls. New York's most conscious win-the-war voters are in ALP ranks. They will repeat last primary's demonstration, if need be, with emphasis all the greater. The ALP could march on and grow without them. We trust, however, that Old Guard rank and file followers and all members of their unions, will prevail upon the state ALP officials to see the light before it is too late.

Aid to Tito

THE key role played by the Yugoslav People's Army of Liberation under Marshal Tito is now almost universally recognized. This Army is holding down a European front second in importance only to the Soviet front. Up to 30 Nazi divisions, many more than in Italy, are now deployed in a desperate offensive against Marshal Tito's forces. Important battles are being waged in Central Bosnia, where the "partisan" communistic reports all Nazi columns are being held with the exception of a powerful mechanized force which took the transport center of Banja Luka and broke through the defense ring around Jajce, headquarters of the People's Army.

This struggle assumes even greater importance in view of the approaching Allied offensives in Europe. The advance of the Second Ukrainian Army towards the Odessa-Warsaw railroad threatens to cut the last trunk line which can be used by the large German forces in the Dnieper bend. The Nazi armies of the Southwest Ukraine may soon be forced to attempt a withdrawal towards Rumania and the Balkans. The political crisis in Bulgaria and Hungary is being sharpened to the breaking point by the Red Army advance. Turkey is expected momentarily to clarify its stand still further with respect to its participation in the war. And all these developments are tied in with the plans for an Allied invasion of Europe from the West and the South, which may well mean in the Balkans. Thus, the Yugoslav People's Army is at the very core of all possible military developments in Southeast Europe.

As is known, Allied air support and supplies are being given Marshal Tito. It is to be hoped and expected that this support, backed with direct naval aid, is being stepped up considerably in connection with the present critical battles in Yugoslavia. While there has been a marked swing of Allied policy in recognizing Marshal Tito's army as the real patriotic force in Yugoslavia, there has not yet been a complete and clear-cut break with Mikhailovich and his supporters abroad. Yugoslav Ambassador Fotich, for example, still speaks for the Yugoslavs to our government in Washington, although his connections with pro-Axis elements are well known. At this critical moment, such ties should be broken.

Certainly, they must not be permitted to stand in the way of all possible effective aid to the heroic People's Army of Liberation.



Daily Worker Washington Bureau
Washington, D. C., Jan. 13

THERE were a couple of cracks in the President's message to Congress which gave me a particular kick. One of these was the reference to the lobbyists who crowd Washington's cocktail bars. There are plenty of them, and they have certainly been working overtime to wreck price control and the renegeation laws designed to recapture exorbitant profits.

I liked the pat on the back for Charles E. Wilson of WPB who had warned his fellow industrialists against "rightist reaction." And then there was the President's frank admission that he felt let down after the historic Cairo and Tehran conferences to find bickering and quibbling on relatively unimportant issues in Washington.

This was undoubtedly the key to what the President was getting at. He wanted to create a sense of single-minded devotion to the task of creating national unity to win the war and assure a just and secure peace.

While the clerk of the House

was droning out the message and later while I was reading and re-reading it, I was struck by two sets of apparently contradictory facts. At the very moment that the message was being read, there were activities by Congressmen which were designed to undermine unity. And at the same time, there are a whole series of developments which show that national unity can be achieved now and after the war.

When the message was finished, the first speech in the House was a savage attack on OPA by Rep. Joseph J. O'Brien, up-state New York Republican. He was obviously thinking of profits for cattlemen and meat-packers—not of the needs of a war-time stabilization program.

There was one group of Congress-

THEY'RE SAYING IN WASHINGTON

On FDR's Message

By Adam Lapin

men that did not even bother to go to the floor of the House to hear the President's message. The Smith Committee was too busy. It stayed in session in order to give encouragement to the threats of an unaffiliated union of Philadelphia transit employees that it would go on strike if the FEPC insisted on eliminating discrimination against Negro workers.

Senator Burton K. Wheeler and other defeatists backed up John L. Lewis during his repeated strikes. But this is the first instance on record of a Congressional Committee providing a forum to strike threats. As a matter of fact, there is reason to believe that this situation in Philadelphia would not have developed if the Smith Committee had not encouraged defiance of the FEPC.

JUST before the message was read, there was a broad conference of labor, church and civic organizations to rally support for the soldier vote bill. It was a conference called by a Republican Congressman and a Democratic Congressman. It was a conference which pointed to the possibilities of national unity.

At the same conference, there was a Chicago Tribune Congressman from Illinois, Ralph Church, who heckled every speaker, objected to every speaker, tried to block every constructive proposal.

Here is perhaps the clearest ex-

ample of what I am getting at. National unity won't be arrived at automatically. We will have to fight for it against Congressmen like Reps. Church, Smith and O'Brien.

But the possibilities are there even though the fight is going to be pretty tough. I point to the statement of CIO President Philip Murray on the President's message as pretty clear proof that there are strong forces in this country that take national unity seriously.

The CIO has been strongly opposed to national service legislation. Would Murray permit his position on this point to color his attitude toward the President's whole message? Well, Murray was still against a national service law. He didn't think it would help the war effort. But Murray took his stand in the framework of a statement endorsing all the rest of the President's message. He saw the need for national unity.

I WAS struck by another example which pointed to the broad areas of agreement which exist between diverse groups in our population. AFL President William Green and Chamber of Commerce President Eric Johnston engaged in a radio discussion of post-war problems.

Now I hold no particular brief for Johnston who has in the past said and done many things with which I disagree. He is a little too slick for my money. But Green and Johnston did agree very strongly on some fundamental points: particularly on the need for high wages and full employment after the war. "I believe in high wages and high production," Johnston said. "So do most American employers. Profit opportunities in the post-war period will not come from chiseling on wages but from boosting production. As a spokesman for the free enterprise system, I know that American business will not gain from high profits on small production."

I confess that I was not particularly impressed by the fact that the two speakers referred to each other as "Bill" and "Eric." But I did find the above statement impressive because it has the virtue of corresponding generally to the hard facts of economic reality. That is one of the reasons that the hope for national unity is based on solid ground.

Letters From Our Readers

Bullitt,
Gate-Crasher?

New York City.

Editor, Daily Worker:

A friend of mine recently read an article by Mr. Rogoff in the Jewish Daily Forward where to form a point that the American Communists in general and Mr. Browder in particular are always wrong. Mr. Rogoff wrote that Mr. Bullitt, despite the fact that he was being hounded by Mr. Browder, was a guest at the Russian Embassy at their yearly banquet. It seems to me that in reading the "Daily" I saw an item that Mr. Bullitt went to the affair uninvited. Would it be too much for you to check whether I am right or not as this particular party is very close to the Forward gang.

[Ed. Note: A dispatch by the Federated Press, labor news service reported on Nov. 8.]

"Among the almost 1,500 guests celebrating the 26th anniversary of the October Bolshevik revolution at the Soviet Embassy Nov. 6 was one gate-crasher; anti-Soviet William

The opinions expressed in these letters are those of the readers and not of the paper. We welcome letters from our readers and their friends on subjects of current interest. To facilitate the printing of as many letters as possible, and to allow for the freest discussion, please limit letters to 300 words.

Bullitt, former ambassador to the Soviet Union.

"When FF called the Soviet Embassy Nov. 7 to ask whether Bullitt was present as a result of being invited, the answer from a press official was bluntly frank, 'Mr. Bullitt was not invited,' he said."

Words We Appreciate

Philadelphia, Penna.

Editor, Daily Worker:

I want to thank you for the splendid article by Herman A. Seligson entitled "For Freedom from Want" in The Worker of Jan. 2, 1944.

I thank God that we have such a newspaper in this country. It has

been a constant source of strength and enlightenment to me since I first began reading it about four years ago.

I shall be ever grateful to my very good friend who introduced me to The Worker.

PHILADELPHIA READER

Drew and
The Mayor

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

I am sending this letter to you, because you are the only paper that will print it. In the case of a certain policeman who allows himself to be an exponent of anti-Semitism, the question arises in my mind: What in the world is the head of this city trying to do—is he intentionally avoiding the issue or is he simply ignoring all the facts and evidence that established without any doubt that this man is guilty of a social and moral crime by advocating disunity and hatred of a class of people? What do you say Your Honor, Mr. Mayor?

S. LIPOW

Why 'Equal Rights' Move Is Trap

By Sadie Van Veen

The phony "Equal Rights" amendment which was laid out and buried so many times by the progressive labor movement is sitting up in its shroud and some bootleg hootch is being pumped into it to give it some semblance of life.

This time it is the desperate Republican Party that has dragged the amendment out of its grave to set it before the American people as a real live issue. The same Republicans, Hoover, Landon, Dewey, Martin, Hoffman and Vandenberg that holler at the top of their voices uncontrolled "free enterprise" and "no government interference," now pretend to weep tears over the plight of women, hoping to put over one more trick to win the 1944 elections.

The "Equal Rights" bill was originally sponsored by the National Women Party. It has no reason at all for existence except to come in handy every so often, usually once a year, to throw a monkey wrench into the real women's movement which cooperates with the labor movement.

The text of the bill is just as misleading as before but twice as long. The bill now states:

Equality of rights under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex. Congress and the several States shall have power, within their respective jurisdictions, to enforce this article by appropriate legislation. This amendment shall take effect five years after the date of ratification.

WHAT'S WRONG

It is so simple that right off the bat any one unaware of all the implications would say: "sounds all right; what's wrong with that?" Well I remember a hearing on the

bill some years ago in Albany. The discussion around the bill split the delegates into two parts. On the side of the bill were the representatives of the National Women's Party and they were flanked by big business associations, manufacturers and other employers of labor, all tearfully pleading for the equal right of women to be exploited equally with men.

On the other side were representatives of the trade unions, the Women Trade Union League and other organizations of men and women workers.

Why did big business support the so called "Equal rights amendment?"

Why did labor, men and women alike oppose it?

Such an amendment if passed would actually destroy all the rights and all the gains that women have made and which have become law in many states throughout the country.

What rights? The minimum wage for women, equal pay for women, social security rights, unemployment insurance rights and equality before the law.

The amendment itself states only the few words given above, but the sponsors of the bill, the National Women Party interpreting their own bill, have time and again declared that women don't want any special "protection" or "privileges," and they oppose bitterly all legislation which lightens the burdens of women.

which would protect children of all ages and permit women to work without fear or worry about the children.

These are the demands of women today. These are the demands which progressive labor, men and women, Negro and white, are fighting for.

Is the Republican Party interested in winning these things for millions of women? Not on your life. The Republican leaders and the National Manufacturers Association want nothing of all this. Watch their reactions when such subjects come up; they are ready to burst a blood vessel with rage at the mere thought.

Does the National Women Party want any of these things? Perish the thought.

The Republican leaders, big business, and the National Women Party must not be allowed to fool the women of the country. The Republican Party is out to get votes. There are millions of women who will vote in November. They must not be fooled by the fake "Equal Rights Amendment" into voting for Republican leaders who put politics as usual ahead of winning the war.

Organized labor must stand firm today as it has in the past against such tricks as these. The women of the United States must put their trust in the President and the progressive unions and not in the Republican Party. The Republican women will whoop it up for their party as they have always done. And they will whoop it up for the phony bill, which says one thing but means the exact opposite.

Change the World

By MIKE GOLD

SOME scattered thoughts on proposals made by Earl Browder at the recent Plenum and Madison Square Garden gathering:

1. Yes, the nation is in mortal danger, not only from the disease of Hitlerism abroad, but from the Hearsts, Hoovers and Gerald K. Smiths at home.

2. America might win the great war against fascism on the Asiatic islands and the European continent, yet simultaneously lose it to fascism at home.

3. Only against the background of extreme danger do the changes projected by Browder make any sense.

4. The man who does not acknowledge this danger is too smug and blind to judge the necessity and truth of Browder's proposals.

Wasn't it but last week that my own Nicky, my beloved first-born, was beaten up by a gang of Catholic kids in his public school? Did they not shriek at him a horrible lesson learned in New York from their fascist teachers: "Christ-killer! Christ-killer!"

Anti-Semitism is breaking forth in every corner of New York, a city where Jews have lived and labored for centuries since the first Dutch settlement without encountering this savagery.

Is it not a symptom and a warning? Or will the complacent say as usual, as they did in Berlin, "Franks of young ladies! Little accidents; it can't happen here!"

Anything that can be done to prevent the coming of fascism to America must be done. Nothing dare be neglected. If dissolving the Communist Party or changing its program in any manner adds only a weather's weight to the anti-fascist balance, let us hasten to throw in our contribution.

Shall Communists fail to see the great necessities, shall Communists refuse to make the greatest sacrifices in this anti-fascist war?

The salt must not lose its savor. Nor must the social pioneer lag behind the common march into a vast but uncharted future. Here is some of the spirit contained in Browder's proposals.

His suggestion that we give up the old minority dream of socialism and take a disciplined post in the fighting ranks of the American majority was perhaps the biggest and most bitter of new pills.

Those who have invested a lifetime of hope and sweat, blood and tears in the Communist ideals of Shelley, Marx, Babeuf and Lenin cannot so easily give up the old dreams.

As for pledging to aid capitalism to stabilize itself, this is a pill fit only for a horse. Where is the human who can swallow it?

But, to repeat, all this advice cannot be understood apart from its context in the particular scene of today.

These are not abstractions that Earl Browder talks, nor is he sharing his intuitions with us. His theories are a product of scientific thinking. They have been assembled from hundreds of facts already present in the world.

Is it not true that while one section of capitalism today is fascist or semi-fascist, another section has entered loyally and wholeheartedly the anti-fascist camp?

Is there not a people's front in underground France and Yugoslavia, in which peasants, workers and intellectuals are joined by a large section of native capitalism?

Was not the same pattern present in the Communist regions of China? Did not such a partnership in Spain vindicate the national soul and stand off the fascist brutes for years?

A new world is being born. Who can define it yet or map it to the last rivet? Marx polemicized against all such utopian attempts to bind the future.

As for the socialist dream: it is not something that dwells in the mystic clouds. It is of the earth, and its home remains in the people.

If the American people are marching along the anti-fascist highway, we will march with them, knowing that socialism cannot be found anywhere else.

Anyhow, the first job is to destroy fascism and to open all the world's prison doors. After that, peace and work will be the great need on the agenda.

Let us help bring peace and prosperity to the stricken people. Let us consider their vast necessities. Let there be no self-indulgence. The Russians have paid with ten million lives of their best people. They speak and think soberly about the future. Let us learn in America to fight as well, and think as soberly.

Such, for me, are a few sparks from the smithy of Browder's speech.

5 Years Ago Today
In the Daily Worker

JANUARY 14, 1939

THE ENEMIES of American Democracy are rallying to their chief propagandist, Congressman Martin Dies.

The Constitutional Educational League, Inc., whose leaders know nothing about the constitution, but are in league with the most vicious anti-labor, anti-progressive forces in the nation, yesterday announced that it had decided to hang around the neck of the witch-hunting Texan an "Americanism Award for 1938."

The League has been exposed by the LaFollette senatorial investigation in its report on "Violations of Free Speech and Rights of Labor."

Examined by the Senators, the head of the league tried to explain communism by declaring that the public school system is "communist."

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